For New York and its Vicinity:

Fair; colder; northwest winds.

VOL. LXL --- NO. 84.

BOTH COMMITTED SUICIDE.

PANNY LEDECKY AND HER MOTHER DIED TOGETHER,

The Mather Had Threatened Several Times to Kill Rerect, and the Daughter Always Answered that She Would Do So Ton if Her Mother Bid-So when Pain Drove the Mother to Take Her Lite the Baughter Carried Out Her Threat.

Some time during Tuesday night two women whose love for each other had become the most that the world held for either committed suicide together. They were mother and daughter. They dwelt among uncongenial neighbors and far from the one member of their family who lived in this city. They had no friends or even acquaintances near them. and the circumference of their lives had grown gradually so small that they lived only for each

The old woman was an invalid and suffered from neuralgie pains in her head. So long had the trouble distressed her that she would cometimes threaten to kill herself, saying that the doctors had done her no good, and that no relief from the suffering remained to her excepting to die. When her daughter heard the threats she usually answered them smilingly and incredulously:

'If you did, mother, I should have to go with ou. There are only the two of us, you know." Nobody who heard the threats believed in them any more than the daughter did, but the old woman suffered continuously and was unable to sleep, and desperation finally drove her to carry out her threat. So after making careful preparation for death she hanged herself, and the daughter, who had incredulously promised to follow her, cut an artery in her left arm and bled to death in an adjoining room. Mrs. Antione Ledecky was the mother, and her daughter was named Fanny. Fanny was 35 years old and her mother was 67. They were Bohemians, and came to this country from Prague fifteen years ago. Six months ago they moved into the tenement house at 280 East Eighty-seventh street. They occu-

pied a small apartment, consisting of four rooms, on the first floor. The daughter, who was a graduate of the University of Music in Prague, gave plane essons and worked during the summe months at making passementerle. She had enough in summer to support herself and her mother in comfort. Besides what she carned. there was still some money in the mother's ion which had come from the estate left by her husband when he died in Prague. None of the neighbors who lived in the house with the Ledeckys had ever known them. They never spoke to any one in the house, and their wanner was always such that nobody had ever bresumed to attempt an acquaintance with bem. In the summer months the door of the little sitting room would stand open until some one of the tenants stopped near it in the hall. Then it would close, shutting in the mother and daughter, who seemed best satisfied with only the company of each other. The neighbors could hear the music of a plane and the daughter signing in the room. But excepting the occasional visit of one of Mrs. Ledecky's sons, who lives in the city, and of the daugh-

sons, who lives in the citr, and of the daughter's pupils, few persons ever disturbed the mother and daughter in their seclusion.

The music and singing were heard by the neighbors in the tenement house late on Tuesday evening. After the music ceased there was slience in the room until the junifor, who sleeps in the room across the hall from the entrance to the Ledeckys' flat, heard a faint cry. It was repeated, but as it was not heard again the janitor did not trouble himself to cross the hall and knock on the old woman's door. The Ledeckys had been as little friendly with him as with the other tenants in the building, and they would cry out again, he argued if anything was wrong. So he went to sleep again, and everything was quiet in the Ledeckys' rooms until the next day.

While the young woman had sat at the piano slenging, a letter which she had written and malical in the early evening was on its way to Otto Ledecky's shop at 2.231 Seventh avenue. It was written in Behemian, and contained only a few words, which in English mean:

No Dean Hearness Excuse the trouble I will cause the trouble I will be

My Dean Heavisher: Excuse the trouble I will cause on, fome soon and see yourself. The door will be pen. At the bottom of the page was written:

The time had come when the pain had grown too great for the old woman to bear. She had decided to die, and her daughter, I anny, was going to keep her word. During that whole evening, while the neighbors listened to the music and heard the words of an old German luk some.

Es lat best immt in flotten Rath. Das man vom Jelsten Schniden hat. It was determined in the wisdom of God that one not part from his most beloved. in the voice of the younger woman, the rope which was to end the life of the old sufferer must have lain in sight of the two women, with a new ranger sharp for the suicide of the singer. The music consent at 11 o'clock, and what happened within the rooms of the mother and daughter until the next morning can only be a matter of conjecture. Except the two faint cries which the junitor heard an hour later, nothing attracted attention to the rooms.

faint crees which the janker heard an hour later, nothing attracted attention to the rooms.

When the letter was delivered to Otto Ledesky at his shop resterday morning by the first delivery, he set our for the house in Righty-seventh sireet. The door of the flat was unlocked, as the letter had read it would be. He needed only to press for a second against it when the thin blue sike ribbon which was bound about the knob and lock broke and the door swang open. The small room was in half light, as the shade at the ths window had been carefully drawn down. It was carefully arranged, and on the plano was a book of music opened at the German folk seng. Dressed in a gown of black silk, with cap of the same material on her head, a black veil dropped over her face, hung the body of the old woman, suspended from a brass gas fixture which falls from the ceiling of the room, she was alight in figure, wasted and worn by disease, and her slender body was too light to drag the fixture down. Near her shood a table. Evidently she had fixed the noise about her neek while standing on the table, and had then stepped off it. Her fact were only a few inches above the floor. The rope was new and of the kind used for clothesilnes. It had been fastened to the gas fixture with a piece of twine and a wire neture cord. In the Ritchen, which was directly in the rear of the room in which Mrs. Ledecky hung, her daughter was found. She was sested in an armichair, her head fallen forward on her bosom. Her left arm hung down, and at a spot just above the wrist the arrery had been such. On the table in the sitting room was another writing in the young woman's hand. It read:

This to my first and least ball dress. But me as I am.

This is my first and last ball dress. Hary me as I am. The gown she wore was a thin blue silk, dark n abade and light in texture. Her brother aid that it was a gown she had not worn for

said that it was a gown she had not worn for years.

In the rooms of the house was found somewhat more than \$80 in money. There was nothing about the spartments to denote that its occupants were in linancial trouble. Nothing about the rooms was elaborate, but everything was comfortable.

The mother evidently died before her daughter, and probably the old woman without help could never have arranged the rone, mounted the table, and completed her work of suicide, the was a techie old woman, unequal to the payerical chort that such an undertaking would have required.

The rootager woman was prepossessing in appearance, with dark hair and eyes. Her face did not indicate a melanchoir disposition, but was pleasant in expression. She was engaged to be married before she left Austria, but the engagement was broken after her arrival in line country.

## Put a Butlet foto His Heart.

On Tuesday evening a tall, rather neatly dressed man entered Spingler's Hotel, Foureenth street and University place, and registered as Frederick Van Sickland, Boston. Afor taking a few drinks at the bar he went up to his room, where he was found yesterday afternoon, dead, with a Derringer in his hand and a bulist hole over his heart. He had re-moved his outer clothing, and had held the Derringer so close to his body that his slik undershirt was indly hurned. On a table in his room was a sheet of the hotel paper, on which was written diagonalir, is a very good band: "Here endeth the first leanon." NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

spiendor would I owe, be lowed or known. I'll die alone. forest tree, tissofving foam, as on I roam, rhild or hearth or home. draam to me.

The dead man was about 40, rather tall and alim, with brown hair and mouetache. The body was taken to an undertaker's at 50 Sight avenue, it had not been identified at 50 clock avenue. It he last evening.

BUICIDE IN A BANITARIUM.

Miss Blackmore, a Trained Nurse of Good Southern Family, Shoots Herself. Miss Mary Blackmore, 30 years old. committed suicide yesterday afternoon at Dr. Daniel Lewis's private sanitarium at 151 East Fiftyfirst street by shooting herself through the head. Miss Blackmore, who comes from an old family in Savannah, was employed as

junfor nurse in the institution. She entered the doctor's service about ten weeks ago. She had been employed at one or two similar institutions, but her constitution was frail, and Dr. Lewis had told her that he did not think her strong enough to take care of his patients and had advertised for another nurse to take her place. One was secured yesterday, and Miss Blackmore went to her room on the top floor to pack her trunks. Mary Ross, apother of the nurses, went with her. While Miss Ross was engaged putting some clothes in the trunk Miss Blackmore said she was going to a closet in the rear of the room to get a few other articles. A moment later a platoi shot was heard.

Miss Ross ran down stairs for Dr. Lewis, who returned in time to see Miss Blackmore breather her last. She had shot herself in the right temple with a revolver of small calibre. Dr. Lewis said that Miss Blackmore had not been out of the house for more than three weeks, and he was unable to conjecture where she procured the revolver. A letter was found from her sister, who is Sister Irone Margaret in an Episcoval convent at Baltimore, saying she hoped Miss Blackmore would soon take her diploms. It is thought that the young woman expected to obtain a diploma for nursing, and that chagrin at being superseded in her post caused the suicide.

Miss Blackmore was a very handsome woman. Her mother was Postmistress of Savannah in 1878, and when the yellow lover acourge visited that city Miss Blackmore joined the stricken people and passed through the ordeal unscathed. other nurse to take her place. One was se-

MAYON'S GREAT ERUPTION.

Further Particulars of the Voteante Outburst in the Philippine Islands,

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.-Newspapers received by the steamship Empress of China this morning give further particulars of the voicanle eruption at the southern end of Luzon. the largest of the Philippine Islands. The first sign of danger was apparent during the afternoon of Oct. 7, when subterranean noises alarmed the town of Albay. At 7:30 o'clock that evening flames were seen issuing from the crater of Mount Mayon, and lava and ashes poured in torrents from a new outlet to the north of the old one, and not so near the summit, threatening the homes of those who, in faucied security, had built upon the mountain side. Smoke was also seen issuing from the old crater, and the most alarming subterranean noises were heard. It seemed as though the earth would split in twain.

The eruption reached its greatest height that night, and tife lava streams continued to flow with unabated volume for two dars. The darkness of night involved Albay on the morning of Oct. 8, save for the great torchlight of Mayon. A cloud of ashes hid the sky.

A lava stream descended upon the village of Banque liahan. The inhabitants fied for their lives. The lava was thick and did not flow rapidly. Little property was saved, however, and the greater part of the town now lies beneath an uneven lake of cooling lava, where a few weeks ago was a prosperous settlement. orth of the old one, and not so near the sum-

neath an uneven lake of cooling lava, where a few weeks ago was a prosperous settlement. The whole upper surface of the mountain by Oct. It was buried deep under ashes and lava. One large stream had spread to the westward and another southeast. The sky was obscured by ashes and smoke, but the eruption was decreasing in intensity, though subterranean thunder was still audible. At the latest advices, on the morning of the 13th, the eruption was practically over though there were signs of recontinuance. The loss of life is thought not to exceed 100.

WILL DISCHARGE 5,000 EMPLOYEES

ploy No More Trades Union Members. DANBURY, Nov. 22.-The hat manufacturers here decided to-day to discharge every employee, man or woman, who belongs to the facturers have signed the notice of discharge. It affects about 5,000 employees. Inability to compete with goods made in independent shops is given as cause for the action.

The explanatory circular which accompanies this no .ce goes into the history of the hatting industry in Danbury since 1885. At that time the Manufacturers' Association enhatting industry in Danbury since 1885. At that time the Manufacturers' Association entered into agreement with trade unions for these reasons: 'The desire to avoid contention and preserve the peaceful relations with employees; to improve the condition of the working people; the desire to make money.'

"The novelty of the agreements," says the circular, and the absence of any record of such a trial in any industry made the experiment very interesting. The general plan contemplated the restriction of the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of hats in this country; or in other words, giving a monopoly of the work into the hands of the trade unions, and by so doing restricting the factories and growth of the business, guarding against overproduction so that the consumers would be forced to pay more for their hats, which excess could be shared by the employers and workmen."

The employers wished to alter these agreements recently, and the trade unions would not consent to the changes. The manufacturers threatened to make trouble, but the workmen would not yield. They expected such a move as the manufacturers have taken, and have prepared for it. The hatters are said to have the best organized labor unions in the country, and it is probable that other districts will come to the aid of the Danbury unions. The employees will hold meetings to determine upon their future course.

JACK THE SLASHER IN WASHINGTON. The Fright He Has Caused Results in the Shooting of a Negro by a Policeman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-For the past few weeks the people of Washington have been in a state of fear over the operations of "Jack the Sinsher," or some miscreant known by that name. Houses have been entered and furniture out or "slashed." bric-à-brac has been destroyed, carpets smeared with lard, butter, oil, and offal, and apartments have

been made unfit for occupancy. The vandalism was repeated night after night until women and children became almost frantis with fear. The police have arrested several suspicious characters, but the slashing con-

auspicious characters, but the slashing continues.

Within the past few days policemen have denned citizen's clothes and held up all persons found on the streets at suspicious hours. Willis Washington, a young negro, was halled by Policemen Terry and Steurmann at 1:30 this morning in the northern part of the city. He became frightened and started to run, thicking that the policemen, who were in citizen's cress, were high doctors, or persons angazed in stilling people to sail their bodies to medical schools—a superstitious fear that prevalls summe colored neotle in Washington, Terry fired twice at the fleeing negro, and the second shot took effect in his back. Washington bors a good reputation, and it is certain that he is not the "slasher," though he is not alie to give a very satisfactory expansation of his presence on the streats at that hour. His recovery is doubtful. The policeman who shot him is under arrest.

Friendless and Wanted to Die.

Margaret Adler, a German widow, 52 years old, of 405 East Forty-sixth street, attempted suicide restorday morning by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was taken to Hellevue Hoapital, where she told the dector that she was without friends and wanted to die. She will recover.

A Cousts of Abraham Lincoln Milled. Barchenipos Mo. Nov. 22—simon H. Banks a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, fell from a leaded wagen Monday evening and was crushed under the wheels

Callsoys I.a Kills, on Regulates There was also part of a newspaper clipping And effective cliping of the Calcara back - al

which had been torn in half vertically. It was a bit of poetry, and the part which remained little read: WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE AGREED TO ON A BASIS OF ABOUT 40 PER CENT.

Chairman Wilson Sald to Have Yielded to the Demand for Free Con!-To Be Rewarded With a United States Judgeship for Any Secrifice It May Cost Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-If the new Tariff bill s completed on schedule time, it will be given out for publication on Monday next. The members of the Wars and Means Committee were in session all day at the Capitol. The committee has temporarily abandoned its basement consultation room, and now holds its sessions in the more convenient apartments on the main floor. All of the members of the majority were present and before the day closed t was unofficially announced that the wool schedule, which is a compromise between the Mills and Springer bills, was finally agreed upon on a basis of a duty of about 40 per cent. It is said that Representative Stevens of Massachusetts, who is a manufacturer of fine woollens, made a vigorous protest against many of the provisions of the wool schedule. but he was overruled by the members of his own party. Representative Wilson has also yielded to the demand for free coal, which will probably result in his retirement from Congress. It is said that Mr. Wilson realized from the outset that he could not favor free coal if he intended to continue a Representative from West Virginia. The situation in his own State, which is hostile to free coal, was explained to the President by Mr. Wilson, and the latter admitted that he was in a most ombarrassing situation. He realized that, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the Administration forces in the House, it would be to oppose free coal. It is well known Wilson is a poor man and is dependent upon his salary as Congressman. The President is fully aware that it it would require a great personal sacrifice for Mr. Wilson to advocate free coal, and he also learned from other sources that if Mr. Wilson took that attitude he would probably be defeated for reflection to Congress. It is important, however, to the President that the Tariff bill, as outlined by the Administration, shall go through with a free coal provision in it. It is also desirable that Mr. Wilson shall stand squarely up for all of the recommenda-

tions of the Administration.

In recognition of Mr. Wilson's fidelity to the Administration and the personal sacrifice he will make by reporting the free-coal paragraph, it is said that the United States Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Bond has been promised him. That Judge-ship has been dangling before Senator Ranson of North Carolina. Judge Simotson of South Carolina, and several other friends of the Administration, and it will be a great disappointment to some of them to hear that Mr. Wilson may carry off the prize. It is known that Mr. Wilson has judicial aspirations, for when Senator Faulkner was being urged for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, which floally went to Judge Alvey of Marriand, the President said to a friend that he could not appoint Senator Faulkner without offending Representative Wilson, who was an applicant for the same office. At that time it was understood that Mr. Wilson was urging the selection of Senator Faulkner. The latter never knew until after Judge Alvey had been chosen that Mr. Wilson was a rival applicant for the Chief Justiceship. The report that the appointment to the Circuit Judgeship had been promised Mr. Wilson was common gossip at the Capitol to-day, and was freely talked about by members of Congress, who said that they had heard it spoken of frequently of late. The friends of Mr. Wilson are not willing to admit that any such an arrangement with the President exists, but they are confident that he will be provided for if his advocacy of free coal prevents his reelection to the next Congress. Mr. Wilson's ambition is to terminate his legislative career in the Senate, and as a strong light is to be made against Senator Camden a year hence, he may be elected as the dark horse in the coming coutest.

During the session of the committee to-day the corridor adjacent to the Ways and Means Committee room was thronged with newspaper correspondents. Senators, Representatives, ex-Congressmen, lobbyists, and a few business men who are directly interested in certain provisions of the bill. Members of the committee Arifted in and out of the room at intervals, but none of them could be induced to divuige any of the secrets of the committee. Chairman Wilson, accompanied by ship, made vacant by the death of Judge Bond, has been promised him. That Judge-

intervals, but none of them could be induced to divulge any of the secrets of the committee. Chairman Wilson, accompanied by Representative Bynum, came out to meet Senator Vest, and the trio had a confidential talk in the lobby, back of the Speaker's deak, on the subject of lead ora, Hepresentatives Memilian, Bryan, and Montgomery, the sub-committee in charge of the revenue features of the bill, were enticed from the committee room to hear an appeal from a delegation of New York merchants interested in the imposition of a license upon foreign drummers or commercial travellers. Mr. Jacob Rigiander represented the domestic commission merchants and Simon Goldenburg the lace importers. Mr. Rigiander informed the sub-committee that foreign drummers should be obliged to pay a license upon entering this country, otherwise a great injustice would be done the domestics dealers. The foreign salesmen come to this country and enter into competition with American dealers, who are obliged to take out a license. The members of the sub-committee were apparently impressed by the statement of Mr. Rigiander, and they promised to give the subject due consideration. Mr. Goldenburg was interested in having the duty removed from the cases in which laces and similar goods are imported.

terested in naving the drifty removed from the cases in which laces and similar goods are imported.

Hepresentative Turner, who is the member of the committee in charge of that feature of the bill, was also called into the Neeker's lobby and presented to the New Yorkers. Mr. Goldenburg called attention to the unfairness of putting a tax upon the cases in which the goods are packed, for as a rule they are worthless. Mr. Turner was disposed to favor the removal of the tax upon the exterior cases, but he was in doubt about the interior boxes or cases in which the goods are kept until they are disposed of, ile assured the delegation that he was not authorized to speak for the committee, but, as an individual member, he was favorably inclined toward removing thotax from the exterior cases. The delegation were pleased with the consideration they received from the committee, and returned to New York on an afternoon train.

Bropped on Their Feet Near the Canadia Houndary Liur, They Walk In. CAULER CITY, Wash., Nov. 22.-Large numbers of Chinamen have been smuggled into the United States this summer and fall. It was thought that most of them were landed and got in by way of the sound, but it is now known by the officials that the majority have been brought over the British line to the Colville reservation. How many have been smug-gled in is not known, but the number is begled in is not known, but the number is believed to be in the thousands. The favorite
way of entrance to the United States is said to
be to ship them over the Canadian Facific to
a point opposite Onoyoos Lake. They then
have only a few miles to walk to the
boundary line. In some instances the Chinamen are guided to the head waters of the lake
in British Columbia and run down to the reservation in cances and cross into the Okanogan
country. The country in that vicinity is
suarsely settled, and is is almost in pessible
to capture the Celestials unless special (loyernment agents are placed along the boundary
line. It is urged that Indian relice would be
the most likely to catch them. It is understood that the inevernment is about to take
vigorous steps to enforce the law.

WINNIPEG Nov 22.-The Liberals of Winhi per had a sweeping victory at the polls to-day, when their candidate, Joseph Martin, was elected member for the Citawa House by 417 majority. The Liberals are jubilant as it is the first by-election carried by the Liberals against the Conservatives in many rearrain any Canadian constituency. The main issue of the campaign was tariff reform.

Knacked Down and Robbed in His Store PATERSON, Nov. 22.-H. J. Schoemaker, an aged and feeble merchant tailor, doing busiuses at 50 Main street, was knocked down in his store last evening by a thick who secured an armitul of garmants and fied Mr. Schoe-maker was alone in the store when the robber entages. DATID H. CROWLET PARDONED.

He will Be Reienved from Sing Sing on Nov. ALBANT, Nov. 22.-Gov. Flower has filed the following, on granting a commutation of the sentence of Police Sergeant David H. Crowler

of New York city:
"Crowley was convicted in May, 1885, and was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for seventeen years and six months. The commutation under which he will be released on Nov. 30 reduces the sentence by about two years and four months, and is granted upon the recommendation of Recorder Smyth, who sentenced him, and of District Attorney Nicoll, who took part in the prosecution. The applieation for elemency has been very earnestly supported by the Hon, George Bliss, the Hon Elihu Root, the Hon. Joel H. Erhardt, Daniel E. Sickles, and John L. Davenport."

David H. Crowley was sentenced by Recorder. Smyth in the Court of General Sessions on May 18, 1885, to 17% years imprisonment at hard labor, after a trial which lasted four days. The indictment charged Crowley with assault upon Miss Maggie Morris in Standard Hall, East Broadway, on the morning of April 25, 1885.

Hall, East Broadway, on the morning of April 2t, 1885.

Crowley was a police Sergeant and went to a ball in Standard Hall on the evening of April 2b. There he met Miss Morris, and at 2s o'cleck in the morning he invited her into the barroom to take a drink. This room was on the floor below and was not in use by the dancers. Blint, the barkesper, took Crowley and the girl down these, brought several drinks and then locked them in.

Maggis Morris swore on the trial that while she was locked in the room with Crowley he assaulted her, after intimidating her with a pistol. Crowley swore that nothing of the kind occurred, and that he did not have any pistol with him. It is a fact, however, that the girl's friends at the ball noticed her absence and hearing she was down stairs with Crowley, went after her. Blint tried to interfere, and Crowley hearing them caming secaped by another door.

The bartender was arrested that morning for disorderly conduct, and when the case came up in the Essex Market Police Court and Maggie Morris told her story Crowley was also arrested. Crowley was 38 years of age at the time he began his sentence in Sing Sing.

PETITION FOR ANNIE WALDEN.

Gov. Flower is Requested to Pardon Her

Because She Has Cousum District Attorney Nicoll received a telegram from Gov. Flower yesterday to the effect that the Rev. Dr. Braddon Hamilton, chaplain of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and former Surrogate Charles De Kay Townsend had appeared before him in support of a netition for a pardon for Annie Walden, who was convicted in October, 1891, in the Court of Over and Terminer, of murder in the second degree in killing her husband, James Walden,

degree in killing her husband, James Walden, a bookmaker. The petition, Gov. Flower said, was based upon the statement that Annie Walden is threatened with consumption, and is likely to die.

Mr. Nicoll sent. Dr. Outerbridge to examine Annie Walden, and directed him to report as soon as possible. Annie Walden is the daugiter of a clerayman living at Alameda, Columbia county, Fa. She was induced by a travelling salesman to leave her home and come to this city, where he deserted her. Then she met Walden, and within two weeks they were married. She was about 21 years old. Within a short time Walden left her, as he said, on account of her dissolute life. She mat him in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, and when he refused to return to her she shot him.

JUSTICE CASPER TO BE ARRESTED.

He Is Accused of Extertion in Connection with a Case Before Him.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday afternoon Judge Hudspeth issued a captas or the arrest of Justice of the Peace Frank Casper on a charge of extortion and conspir-Rose Fescu to the county jail on a similar

The facts in the case were elicited during the trial of Jacob Lemanski, charged with

the trial of Jacob Lemanski, charged with wronging Miss Magdalem Littofski, a comely young servant girl. She reneatedly requested him to fulfil his promise, but he persistently refused, and, it is said, offered a friend \$25 if he would betray the girl and give him an excuse for not marrying her.

Frosecutor Winfield drew from the witnesses that \$90 had been paid to Justice Casper to settle the case, and that Magdalena had pawned her clothes in order to give the Fesen woman \$30 with which to hire a lawyer. The woman had also, it is said, extorted \$5 for her advice. Further developments seemed to show that it was a conspiracy to rob both Magdalena and Lemanski. The prosecutor said to the Court:

and Lemanski. The prosecutor said to the Court:

"For fen years I have had much trouble with Justice Casper. Hardly a case goes before this man that it is not a case of robbery, and he generally robs both sidea."

The jury convicted Lemanski, and Judge Hudspeth held all the witnesses in default of bail to anpear before the Grand Jury and testify against the alleged conspirators.

An Order of President Fagan that Has Aroused the Village of Maspeth. Edward Fagan, President of the Board of Education at Maspeth, L. I., has got himself in hot water through his instructing the teachers in the school to discontinue reading the Lord's Prayer during school hours. President Fagan's action was due to a request made by a resident of the village. Upon learning of their President's action the Board of Education called a meeting. Several members declared that the President had exceeded his authority in dispessing of such an important matter so hastily and without first consulting his fassociates on the Board. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned without taking action. An attempt will be made to call another meeting of the Board to reverse the President's action. In the mean time the teachers are carrying out President Fagan's instructions.

The feeling is so intense that unless the President's order is revoked many of the residents of the town, it is said, will withdraw their children from the school. teachers in the school to discontinue reading

DISAPPOINTED LEGATEES.

Grim Beath's Refusal to Aid Them in Se-curing Mrs. March's Million Bollar Estate, POUGHERRISIS, Nov. 22 .- Mrs. March, who died in Dutchess county some time ago, left a will by which a million dollars was divided will by which a million dollars was divided among many favored ones in sums ranging all the way from \$50,000 to \$1,000. The will came up for probate yesterday in the surrogate's Court. There was a clause in the will to the effect that if Mrs. March's son, Clement March, should be alive when the will was probated all the estate would revert to him unconditionally. Whether the favored ones thought that Mr. March was dead in not known, but they were all in court yesterday to claim their isgacles. To the utter astonishment of several of the claimants Mr. March walked into the room. It is needless to say that a number of the claimants went home disappointed. The will was admitted to probate, and Mr. March got the entire coate.

One of the big yellow trolley cars of the Springfield avenue line collided with an East Newark horse car at the corner of Broad and Newark horse car at the college of Broad and Market streets. Newark, vesterday afternoon, and croated a brief banic in both cars. The front platform of the horse car was crushed. The driver escaped injury by jumping. The motorman, William Storms was struck on the forehead by the projecting hood of the horse car, but was only momentarily stunned. The Fast Newark car was swinging into Market street from Broad when it was struck.

Aibert Young of 64 West Thirty-seventh Albert Young of 64 West Thirty-seventh street, a salesman for the New York Beiting and Packing Company, died in the street at Breadway and Twenty-first street at 12:30 o'cleck this morning. He was walking along in apparent health when he suddenly stargered and fell on his face. Death was due to apoplery. He was about 50 years old.

The Man Hanged Was Johnson. OTTUMWs, In., Nov. 22 - The man hanged by the mob yesterday has been identified as F. O. Johnson of Aberdeen. S. D., and not Fred Gua-tavasoi. A roung man named Leater, who worked with him, came to the police with this information to-day. The child assaulted is dring.

11, F. Bindseil, manufacturer of direct fore at lowest prides. Soil Bruadway, near 17th at -4ds.

HARD CANNONADING AT RIO.

MELLO CAPTURES FORT LAAGE AND MARES PROGRESS ELSEWHERE,

He Is Thinking of Bombarding the City After Civing Forty-eight Hours' Notice-Peixote Says He Will Fight to the Last, and Is Making Every Preparation to Defend the City-Mello Expects to Have the Form of Covernment Decided by Popular Vote - Accident at Fort Villegagnon. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- A Times despatch dated at

Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 17 says: "There is beavy artillery fire daily. Many shots struck Villegaguen and Fort Laage. which were much damaged. On last Saturday an officer and seventeen men were killed in the latter by the bursting of a shell. The heavy gun at Sao Joao has been dis-

mounted. The fire from machine guns now makes parts of the city dangerous. Many ensualties occur in the streets. \* Diplomatists here consider it impossible to take further steps for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. The commanders of the foreign war ships here concur that Admiral Mello is inclined to bombard the

ity after giving forty-eight hours' notice. The general feeling of foreign residents here favors letting both sides proceed without further interference.

"Admiral Gams confirms the statement that Admiral Mello Intended to wait until the end of the revolution, and then take a vote of the country on restoring the monarchy. " Later-Reports of insurgent successes are

confirmed. They have captured Fort Lange and are making progress in the north. "Peixoto is making every preparation for the defence of the city, and declares that he intends to fight to the last. He expects to gain a dctory when his ships arrive.

"The financial position of the Government s difficult, as the treasury is empty. The declaration that Pernambuco is in a state of siege shows the spread of the rebels' move-

AMERICA HER NAME IN WAR. Brazil's Second Cruiser Is Nearly Ready to Sail.

Senhor Mendonea, the Brazilian Minister, gave the cruiser Britannia a new name yester day by filing a certificate at the Custom House to the effect that she has been sold to the Bra-zillan Government, that she will hereafter sall as a public ship of Brazil, and that her name is now America. He also caused a bond to be filed in the United States Circuit Court to meet the libels against the Nietheroy for wages of seamen and for the damage done in her collis-fon with the sloop Willard. The papers name the United States of Brazil as the owner. Minister Mendones as the bondsman, and Charles R. and Wallace B. Flint as the sureties. liam M. Ivins, who was interested in the defunct United States and Brazil mail steamers. is named as the proctor for the libeliants.

South street, near Old slip, was the scene of a remarkable gathering on Tuesday and yeserday. The crowd included men and boys of all ages and conditions. Some of them were well dressed and seemed to be moved by a spirit of adventure. Others were evidently men out of work, and some were unmistakably tramps. Persons passing up or down the street at this point had to make a wide detour to get past the objective point of the crowd This was John H. Quall's shipping office at 51 South street, where a crew for the America was being selected. There was only a solitary policeman on duty at first, but the crowd kept increasing so that help was sent for, and half a dozen policemen were soon on the spot to

keen order.
A line was formed which extended from the A line was formed which extended from the door dawn the sidewalk, and a weary wait it was for the men who wanted to ship. It was all in vain for the majority, as the sailors' boarding house keepers got their men in through a side door. The men were taken up stairs into a room, which was called by one of them a cattle pen. After they had arrived in this room one of the shipping agents passed through it culling out the weak, the halt, and the blind. The heat thing done was to call off the mames of the boarding masters and to take a certain number of men from each house.

The candidates were then conducted into another room, where they found themselves. In the work of the plant of the vessel, as "Have you been to sen?" "Where were you born?" Ac, and were then passed on to the doctor for a medical examination. One of the applicants, who looked more like a Jersey farmer than a sailor, said that he had been to sen on a chall boat.

The successful candidates then signed the articles and got numbered tickets. They are the said and said to the said of the said can divance of the said of the

rrand larceny, was arrested here to-night at

HENRY FENNO STARTS RAST.

A Detretive Has Charge of Him and Brook-lyn Wants to See Him, CHICAGO, Nov. 22.-Henry Fenno, who is wanted in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forgery and the Lakots flats. A few months ago Fenno published a book of the history of the Brooklyn Fire Department. He says that he made \$30,000 on the deal. The book was entitled, "The Eagle and Brooklyn." It is in onnection with the publication of this book that Fenno is charged with grand larceny and forgery.

He came to Chicago a few weeks ago, and had completed arrangements with Chief Swenie of this city to write up the Chicago Fire Department. He had also negotiated with the fire chiefs of Milwaukee and St. Louis. Fenno has been living at the Lakota, Grand

Pacific, Palmer House, and Virginia Hotel. Detective Joseph Bagnarelio of Brookirn says that Fenno's forgeries in New York and Brooklyn will amount to \$100,000. He was taken East to-night at 11:30 o'clock by

Bagnarello. Fenno contracted to publish a book about the Brooklyn Fire Department, and did pub-lish it. A certain circulation was guaranteed, and he was permitted to solicit subscriptions. When he had gathered \$8,000 he was to put it

in bank, and leave it there until his portion of the contract had been completed. Fenno banked the money, but drew it out again, it is said, and got away. This \$8,000 was not, it was said, the total amount he got on the scheme, for a lot of subscription money was never banked, and his total alleged stealings on this deal are not known.

Another charge against Fenno is made through some similar deal, the details of which are not known here, in connection with one or more of the New York municipal officers. In this affair he is said to have forged a check for \$5,000, which was cashed, and with the proceeds of which he got away.

Henry Fenno was the manager of the company which came to Brooklyn a couple of years ago and undertook the compilation of books entitled "The Eagle and Brooklyn," and "The Brooklyn Fire Department."

The latter was issued about a year ago, and the former six months later. The company had pretentious offices in the Arbuckle building, and employed a corps of editors, reporters, and artists. Fenno lived in good style in the St. George Hotel, and was well known about

Both publications proved failures and the company made an assignment soon after "The Eagle and Brooklyn" made its appearance. Fenno has been interested in similar publications in Baltimore and other cities. Fenno came here with letters of introduc tion from Superintendent Byrnes and the Mayor of Philadelphia. He has been living

SEXION GILES CAUGHT STEALING. He Hid the Spoils in the Belfry and Blames the Davil for His Offener,

PERESELL. Nov. 22.—George W. Giles. sex-ton of the Dutch Reformed Church in this city. will lose his job, and will also be suspended from church membership, because he has been caught stealing and secreting his plunder in he belfry of the church.

Water Commissioner James H. Haight is his principal accuser. Haight missed articles rom his store, suspected Giles, finally detected him in the act of carrying off a ham, and traced him to the Reformed Church. A subsequent investigation by officials of the church dis-closed many articles hidden in the bellry, in closed many articles hidden in the beliry, in-eluding dynamite cartridges, a crowbar, and other tools supposed to have been stolen from Contractor John Smith, Jr., Postmaster of this

place.
Files confessed, and appeared very repentent. He said he was tempted by the devil and could not resist. He said he was not responsible for his actions at times because of a wound in the head received in the war. He is billy years of age, and has a wife and two daughters. Mr. Haight will not prosecute Giles.

CONGRESSMAN M'KEIGHAN ARRESTED. An Unpaid Board Bill Assumes the Propor-

tions of a Criminal Charge, LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.-The Hon. W. A. was to-day arraigned in the Criminal Court. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by A. L. Hoover on Monday afternoon, and it charges him with having obtained board and lodgings with intent to cheat and defraud. Deputy Sheriff Trimble found the Congress

Deput: Sheriff Trimble found the Congress-man at his farm, about three miles from Red Cloud, and served the warrant. After a brief consultation with his attorney at Red Cloud the Congressman and the bleriff boarded the train for Lincoln.

They arrived here at 8:30 this morning. Mr. McKeighan was at once taken before Judga Lansing, who granted him a continuance until 2 o'clock this afternoon, releasing him on his own recognizance. This afternoon Mr. McKeighan's attorneys asked for another continuance until Nov. 28, which was granted.

ROSE AND CHARLES COGHLAN.

They Confirm the Story that They Are to Part Company on Saturday, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Rose and Charles loghlan, now playing in "Diplomacy" in this city, to-night confirmed the story that they intend to part company. Mr. Coghian will retire from the company a week from next Saturday night when the "Diplomacy" sea-son ends in Raltimore. What his future movements or those of Miss Beveridge, his salleged wife, will be, Mr. Coghian cannot now eay.

any.

It is denied that the recent domestic trouble had anything to do with Coghlan's leaving his sister's commany. Who will take his place has not been decided upon, and the statement that Maurice Engrymore had been engaged for "A Woman of No Importance" was denied tonight.

night.
The first full rehearsal of this play was held here this afternoon, and it will be given for the first time in this country on the evening of Dec. 11 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. New

HELD UP A JACK POT.

Every Cent on the Tuble. Cutcago, Nov. 22.-Two men with revolvers held up a jack pot at 1 o'clock this morning. It took place in the rooms of the Amity Club, where sixteen members were enjoying a quiet game of poker. The two introders appeared suddenly, showed their hands, and took every

cent of the \$400 on the table. After making the haul the robbers got away before the astounded players had time to look around. London, Nov. 23. - The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says that the process of heatifring and eventually canonizing Joan of Arc is likely to be terminated abruptly, as there is no sufficient evidence that she possessed the heroic virtue and sacred character required. Those opposed to her beatification say, also,

Staters of Mercy Litted. Panis, Nov. 22. The arched stone roof of St. Pierre Chapel, recentif erected in Courplère, near Clermont-Ferrand, Pur-de-19 me Department, fell this afternoon while many Sia-ters of Morey were at prayers. Several Sisters were killed and others were injured severely.

that there is nothing to show that miracles were ever worked by her intercession.

ANTWEST, Nov. 22.-The Red Starline steamer Noordiand, which satisd from New York on Now. 8 and arrived here this afterneen, had a most tempostagus vofage. Three of her passengers were injured by being thrown down by the rolling of the steamer. The sean boarded her many times, and a portion of her buiwarks was destroyed. FREIGHT BEGINS TO MOVE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LEGIGH PALLEY EMPLOYEES RESECT PRESIDENT WILBUR'S OFERTURES,

They Are Sure He was Instancers, and Produce Letters to Substantiate Their Assertions-Each Side Insists that It Is tinining-Some Cont and Freight Trains Did Run-Meetings of the Men-Their Decision to Stand Firm-A Car Load of Recruits Arrives at Sayre-One Freight

Train Sent Out from Jersey City. WILKESBARR, Nov. 22.-The striking omloyees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company did not send their Grievance Committee to see President Wilbur to-day, President Wilbur lid not sign the bulletin order that the strikers femand, and the end of the strike, which, it was thought, might follow the President's letter and the interview with Mr. John Rice, Chairman of the Lehigh Valley division of the Brotherhoon of Locomotive Engineers, has not come. The strike is on now for good, it seems. Both sides seem what might be termed bull-headed," and there is apparently no hope of a compromise. In view of the conciliatory tone of both sides yesterday the developments or lack of developments to-day can be likened to a quarrel that ought to be

speculty settled if common sense were used. There are 30,000 men idle to-night, and from 4,000 to 5,000 families, blameless of any wrong, responsible in no way whatever for the unfortunate difficulty, have misers staring them in the face. The miners and the mine laborers and their families must suffer be-cause the railroad company and the strikers must stand on their dignity. These men have been forced to get along on half time all summer. That means that they have been able to earn from \$15 to \$20 a month, and they have had to support their families on this. Their good time was just coming, and at the beginning of it they are shut out with winter at hand and the necessaries of life beyond their reach. It is little wonder that there is already muttering and complaining, and now and then a threat.

It is natural that each side in a situation like this should wish to shirk the responsibility of bringing it about. President Wilbur's letter to the employees, which was printed in THE Sun to-day, was written, the railroad officials say, to put the company right before the pubile as much as to correct any possible misapprehension on the part of the men. It was denied last night by the men that Mr. Wilbur told the truth in his letter, and that allegation was made to set the men right before the public. It is followed up to-night by the correspondence, which is given out by the men, that immediately preceded the order to strike. It is documentary proof, they say, of their assertions. Here is the letter of the Grievance Committee to the son of President Wilbur, which was written on Oct. 23:

Mr. R. H. Wilbur, General Eintern Superintendent, Duan Sin: We are advised that the matter rests emtirely in your hands. We would ask that you grant this committee an interview at your ecritest con-venience. The matters to be brought before you are to the effect that the concessions gran ed at the conference on Aug. 3, 1883, have not be a lived up to. The fact is, that three employees has a been discharged without an investigation or a hearing. The men are with us to pical their own cases, and are considered as employees and entitled to a seat in this committee up til such investigation has been granted in the presence of actual witnesses, as required by rule. As a com-mittee the concessions species of were granted to us. and as a committee we ask an interview. If you fail in this we will be obliged to call the entire Federated Board with our grand officers. We await your answer

J. L. HEGHAS, J. H. RICE. W. E. PRINTON,

Here is the answer sent by Rollin H. Wilbug and the men say it amounts to nothing more or less than an absolute refusal to treat with employees concerning wrongs to be righted:

7. Me. J. J. Parks.
Dean Sur I have received a communication of this date simed by J. I. Ruche, J. H. Rice, K. David, W. Preston, and J. J. Clarks, employees with this company, requiring me to meet the committee who called upon the yeaterday to hear their grig-rance. Jam compelled to decline to grant the request or a request to meet any commutates of employees, but with be giant. to meet any employee who has any individual grieve ance, and would have no obsertion to his bringing ow or two fellow employees with nim, in order to state his case for him if he so desires. Yours truly, ROLLIN II Withern, General Superintendent,

Now the men say: "All that we demand is that the President shall, receive us and shall arree to ablde by the builetin signed by First Vice-President and General Manager Voorhoss last August." The officials of the company here say that the company is prepared to stand by any promises it has made. The promises it has made and agree to stand by are incorporated in the following document a copy of which was obtained by your correspondent to-day from Mr. Rice.

Oppring of the Prise Vice-Passing Vice

by are incorporated in the following document a copy of which was obtained by your correspondent to-day from Mr. Rice.

Orrice or we Frank Nee-Pranteer.

Pattable Pranteer.

Rollin H. Willow. General superior modest Lawren Lieuwen.

Labys Valley Bulleys And H. Hobbs. Fa.

Sime Unilog from Ang. I. 1894, the pay of locomodive engineers on the eastern division with be as followed for the first ext months from promotion. \$2.75 per day: for the first ext months from promotion. \$2.75 per day: for the second as months, \$5 per day: after the first ext months from promotion. \$2.75 per day: for the second as months, \$5 per day: after the first ext months from promotion. \$2.75 per day: for the second as months, \$5 per day: after the first ext months from promotion. \$2.75 per day: for the second as months of the classed as fard service work, and great train sugmers; classed as ford service and take road hours. You are expected to make even and take road hours. You are expected to make served in restains thereto.

First -No employee shall be unspended or discharged without a hearing and investigation, and he may have the privilege of rating in and having present during the investigation may actual witheases of the offence pending investigation. If the employee as desires he may also be represented by any distinterested empoyee of his choice. Being investigation of superiors to compension shall be allowed fail pay for time lost. Stapension shall be definite, time of superiors to compension shall be definite, time of superiors to be compension shall be definite, time of superiors to be compension shall be allowed fail pay for time lost. Stapension shall be allowed fail pay for time lost. Stapension hashed with the division supercutendent.

Third—Any employees whe has dissisted with the division supercutendent.

Third—Any employees shall be regarded in time of primoting as their respective division. Advancement to be accomplished with the division supercutendent.

Third—Any employees shall be regarded in time of primoting upon

Mr. Rice says: "I make this correspondence and this agreement public in order that the atriking men may be set right before the pub-lic. The President says he never re-see employees. He endorsed the letter of his son."

see employees. He endorsed the letter of his son.

And is this all you have to say concerning the ultimatum of Fresident Wilbur?

"We have this to say: We have sent the last committee to see Mr. Wilbur that we shall send. He knows that we have tried to get to him with our individual committee, and that he has refused to see them. I can't see how we are to fale any letter now by going again before him.

"Then the intimation that you were ready to meet Mr. Wilbur as individuals is wrong."
"It is wrong in the sense that each man with a grievance will go to Mr. Wilbur. Our position is that he should be willing to hear the grievances of all through a committee of employees."

position is that he should be willing to hear the grievances of all through a committee of employees.

"Not as Brotherhood men, then?"

"No for instance, I want before Mr. Wither the other day, and told him I was sent to him as the representative from the wroming division. He asked me if I personally had a grievance. I told him I had not but, that I represented is per cent of the employees of the division, and same to talk for them, afterward went over him books and found I represented to per cent. To day I represent list per cent.

"What did Mr. Wilbur say to that?"

"Ite said that he wanted to see only the men who had grievances. I told him that it would be a difficult thing to bring men frem Jersey it; to Buildio before him, he said that he would see them all individuals, and he still minimise that position. It means that we shall never have a representative committee of employees on the Ledigh Valley road. We can't stand that, and we won!.

There is still a great veriance of statement by the atrikers and the railroad officials about the actual condition of the railroad. One thing is certain, the first break of consequence in the freight tie-up has been made. The company succeeded to day in sending out two trains from the Coxion was made. The company was prepared for it. Early in the moraing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing the company was prepared for it. Early in the moraing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing the company was prepared for it. Early in the moraing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing the company was prepared for it. Early in the moraing Detective O'Brien took with him ten departing the company was prepared for it.